FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FEDAL CONGRESS ISSUES FINAL RESOLUTION

PY271551 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 25 Nov 85 p 9

[Final resolution of the Second General Congress of the Latin American Federation of Democratic Organization; date not given]

[Text] The Second General Congress of the Latin American Federation of Democratic Organizations [FEDAL], gathered in Asuncion, Paraguay, on 22-24 November 1985, resolves:

1. To thank his excellency, president of the Republic of Paraguay, General Alfredo Stroessner, for the keynote message he sent to the Second Congress and to express once more the admiration and recognition of the members of this Federation of his intransigent defense of the Paraguayan people's freedom and his constant concern for the functioning and strengthening of democratic institutions, as well as for the hospitality he has always extended to the fighters for the ideals of democracy and freedom.

2. To thank his excellency, the president of the Republic of Bolivia, Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro, for his message of support to the Second Congress and to express to him the solidarity of the FEDAL members with the efforts he is making to guarantee lasting peace for the Bolivian people, based on development and the principles of freedom and popular sovereignty.

3. To denounce to the honest public of Latin America the designs of international communism and its allies to besmirch the men and institutions of the Armed Forces of Argentina, Uruguay, and other countries by subjecting them to pseudojudicial proceedings in which attempts are made to cover up with legal trappings the arbitrary and humiliating penalties against those who once saved their peoples from Marxist-Leninist tyranny.

4. To support the efforts being made by the Government of Chile headed by General Augusto Pinochet to create in his country the political, economic, and social conditions that will permit the development of genuinely democratic institutions and thus block the distortions and manipulations of extremist forces in promoting schemes opposed to the ideals of justice, freedom, and democracy.

5. To greet the people of Brazil who, in the framework of a democratic process, flatly rejected communism in the recent elections, thus demonstrating the civic maturity of a nation that loves freedom and democracy.

6. To condemn the use of violence as a political instrument, which is wielded by terrorist organizations at the service of international communism, thus bringing anguish and sorrow to various countries in Latin America -- acts such as the criminal attack on the Supreme Court building in Colombia.

7. To send to the people and Government of Colombia greetings of solidarity and condolence for the tragedy they are experiencing due to the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano.

8. To reject the procedure being used to resolve the Central American conflict through the so-called Contadora Group, which serves only to encroach in the legitimate authority of OAS to handle these matters. This Contadora Group, which allegedly seeks the pacification of the region, is a more instrument of Soviet-Cuban imperialism that is today enslaving Nicaragua.

9. To greet the heroic Salvadoran people who, at a cost of more than 60,000 children's lives, continue fighting bloody battles against international communism; and to urge all members of this Federation to support in any way possible the patriotic organizations of El Salvador through FEDAL's Salvadoran branch office.

10. To support the International Federation of Journalists' (FIP) initiative, whose objective is to give the international public truthful reports without distortions or manipulations, in contrast to those news agencies infiltrated or led by elements of communist subversion.

11. To support and request solidarity with the struggle of the heroic people of Nicaragua, who are fighting against communist dictatorship in that country through their revolutionary and political patriotic organizations.

12. To encourage and support the struggle of Cuban patriots inside and outside that country to restore freedom, democracy, and the sovereignty of the Cuban people, who are today smothered by communist imperialism.

13. To congratulate President Ronald Reagan for defending in his recent meeting with the CPSU general secretary in Geneva the inalienable right of the Central American fighters who are struggling in their respective countries in defense of freedom and democracy.

14. To encourage and support the elements of the armed forces of the Americas who risk their lives in the heroic struggle against Marxist-Leninist subversion.

15. To charge the participating delegations and executive authorities of FEDAL with implementing within the next 120 days the plan of action adopted by the Second Congress to guarantee the achievement of the objectives and goals of the present term.

16. To guarantee the fulfillment of all the aforementioned resolutions, it is hereby established that:

A) FEDAL's Secretariat General will send telegrams to the governments mentioned in the final resolution with the respective messages of support.

B) Each delegation is hereby committed to disseminate this resolution as widely as possible in accordance with their abilities and through the mass media in their respective countries.

C) The FIP will also send this resolution to press agencies and their affiliated members.

Elections Held

PY302138 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 25 Nov 85 p 9

[Summary] During the closing session of its Second Congress, FEDAL elected new leaders. Dr Juan Manuel Frutos was reelected president; Dr Carlos Barbieri Filho was reelected vice president for the Latin American Southern Cone; and Dr Sergio Tapia was elected vice president for central and northern South America. The FEDAL congress, which ended on 24 November in Asuncion, elected Paraguayan delegate Dr Vidal Benitez Alarcon as head of the newly-created Financial Secretariat. Adolfo Granada Campos was reelected FEDAL secretary general.

ALFONSIN SEES NO NEED TO LIFT STATE OF SIEGE

PY010001 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Foz do Iguacu, Brazil, 30 Nov (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin expressed here today his belief that "it will not be necessary" to cut short the state of siege in Argentina, and he reiterated that there "is no amnesty project" under consideration by the executive branch in regard to the repression during the previous military government. In response to questions by a newsman during a press conference in this city, Alfonsin said that the state of siege "has had the essential characteristic of not disturbing the rights of the citizens" and said that "this is something new in our country."

The Argentine president said that his government hopes to be able "somewhat later" to lift the state of siege which was imposed in order to deal with an ultraright terrorist conspiracy to undermine the constitutional order.

Various statements in recent days had strengthened the idea that the suspension of constitutional rights would end before the 60 days provided for in the government decree. The 60-day period expires on 23 December, 24 hours before Christmas Eve, but it is believed that the state of siege might be lifted about 10 December.

During his first session of talks with Brazilian President Jose Sarney, Alfonsin supposedly said that "the sooner we end this, the better," alluding to the measures imposed on 25 October in order to end the wave of attacks and public intimidations.

RIOS ERENU VIEWS JOINT BRAZILIAN VENTURES

PY301911 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1820 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Puerto Iguazu, 29 Nov (TELAM) -- Brigadier General Hector Luis Rios Erenu, Argentine Army chief of staff, today admitted that one of the many possibilities that is always open is the joint manufacturing of arms by Argentina and Brazil. The chief of staff, who will participate today in the meeting of the joint military commission, stated that this is something that has to be studied by Defense Minister Roque Carranza, who is also staying at the International Hotel, where the first round of talks between government officials of the two countries is taking place.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES -- Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (DYN) -- Executive Branch Decree 2208 has appointed Eng Heriberto Caniglia as under secretary for industrial administration and Eng Antonio Boutani as under secretary for small and medium industry, in the Secretariat for Industrial Development. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1747 GMT 18 Nov 85 PY]

NORWEGIAN TRADE MEMORANDUM -- Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (NA) -- The Argentine and Norwegian Governments today signed a memorandum of understanding on the achievements of the talks between Secretary for Foreign Trade Ricardo Campero and an official Norwegian delegation led by Norwegian Secretary of Commerce and Maritime Affairs Arnes Synnes. Argentina indicated its interest in selling Norway meat, alcoholic beverages (especially wine), tobacco, and leather, as well as improving grain and edible oil exports. The Norwegian delegation indicated its desire to sell equipment for the fishing and naval industries and barges for grain transport and offshore seismic prospecting. It was agreed to continue the talks in 1 year. Contacts between the two banking systems are to be stimulated, and the conclusion of a cooperation and technological agreement will be analyzed. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0122 GMT 16 Nov 85 PY]

GOVERNMENT 'DEPLORES' END TO COB NEGOTIATIONS

PY281708 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The government of the MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] disapproves of and deplores the decision of the COB [Bolivian Workers Confederation] not to proceed with the dialogue, and it reiterates that the government remains willing to share initiatives and resume conversations at any time. This is expressed in a note to the COB Executive Committee from the planning minister and the labor minister.

Important passages of the note state that the government will, within the framework of the country's Constitution, implement the national economic policy, regardless of threats or actions of rejection.

The note also says that apparently the COB lacks the sensitivity to evaluate properly the magnitude of the slump of the international tin market. We have said repeatedly that this matter is so serious that its consequences may well halt more than 50 percent of tin mining activities, in addition to its financial effects. In the presentation of the COB leaders, the note says, an internal discrepancy can be noted, revealing misunderstandings that political leaders who act as labor leaders are radicalizing.

According to the note: Because COB leaders maliciously interpret labor rights, giving the impression that the illegality of clearly subversive attitudes of some labor leaders can be tolerated, we can assume that all COB leaders, despite their internal disagreements, have a common objective: to prepare new explosions of anarchy in order to dissolve the social harmony the country needs to come to grips with the structural crisis.

In the coming hours the COB will deliver to President Paz Estenssoro a letter requesting a special audience. The letter also states why the dialogue with ministers of the Cabinet was broken off. COB Secretary General Walter Delgadillo told us the following:

[Begin recording] What I have to say about the talks with the economic Cabinet, and let's call it the socio-political cabinet, is that no substantial progress was made due to the irresponsibility with which the ministers have handled relations with the COB. It is clear that the ministers have given the COB second-class status, because for them the problems the workers are confronting are only passing problems. [end recording]

Delgadillo rejected the statement by Minister Guillermo Bedregal that the COB is divided and noted that when it comes to problems of workers and unionists, COB unity is total. Delgadillo also said that in the letter to the president hope is expressed by the COB that the problems can finally be solved at the meeting with him.

ARRAOZ ON SEA OUTLET DISCUSSIONS WITH CHILE

PY301049 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2159 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] La Paz, 29 Nov (EFE) -- Bolivia maintains its disposition to talk with Chile about the maritime problem, Foreign Minister Gaston Arraoz Levy said today. He will fly to Cartagena, Colombia, tomorrow.

The Bolivian Government has expressed interest in Colombia acting as host and promoting a meeting between the foreign ministers of Bolivia and Chile, which broke diplomatic relations 10 years ago. We are open to dialogue, we have a constructive position, and we believe in the line we have adopted, he said. Bolivia lost its coast on the Pacific Ocean in 1879 after a war of conquest by Chile.

MINISTER SAYS PEASANTS BACK ANTICOCA DRIVE

PY301718 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] The peasants support the plan to reduce coca cultivation. This statement was made to newsmen by Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy, who said: This time the program to reduce coca cultivation has enjoyed support not only from the leaders of the coca producers but also from the peasants themselves. He then stressed that the general support for the campaign is not the result of any pressure. The reduction is voluntary, he said, adding that the peasants in Chapare understand that the plan is a way of helping the country. They have become aware that the more coca that is produced, the lower their income will be. A coca producer now receives only 30 million pesos for 100 lbs of coca. This figure is compared with the 750 million pesos they were paid for the same amount until last August, the interior minister explained. He stressed that the slump in the coca price is due to the disappearance, at least temporarily, of the drug traffickers as a result of the campaign initiated by Victor Paz Estenssoro's government to fight that scourge.

Barthelemy said that the peasants have become aware that it is necessary to seek solutions, such as implementing projects of other plantations as an alternative, permitting them to maintain their present standard of living. He continued, explaining that the peasants are considering the advantages of a development zone which would permit the opening of roads, electrification, and the building of schools and hospitals.

Asked about press reports of resistance by some peasant sectors to the implementation of the plan to reduce coca cultivation, the interior minister confirmed that, naturally, there is a sector following the line of the National Peasant Confederation, which opposes the plan. He asserted, however, that the Interior Ministry will not take any measures of pressure against those sectors. We will station our units in cantons in the zone to prevent future production of cocaine paste or cocaine there, he concluded.

SARNEY, ALFONSIN DISCUSS LATIN AMERICAN GOALS

PY292109 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1329 on 29 November 1985 begins live coverage from Puerto Iguazu, Argentina, of the inauguration ceremony of the President Tancredo Neves Bridge over the Iguazu River, located on the Argentina-Brazil border. The ceremony is being presided over by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Brazilian President Jose Sarney.

After the arrival of the two presidents, the ceremony starts with the playing of the Argentine and Brazilian national anthems. Immediately after this, Brazilian President Jose Sarney, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Dona Risoleta Neves, the widow of former Brazilian president Tancredo Neves, uncover a plaque dedicating this bridge to Neves. This brief ceremony is followed by the blessing of the river which is done by Brazilian and Argentine Catholic Church representatives.

At the end of this ceremony, Brazilian President Jose Sarney delivers a 22-minute speech. After greeting those present, Sarney notes that "the bridge we have just inaugurated is a symbol of the unity, the understanding, and the friendship that characterize Argentine-Brazilian relations. This bridge is the tangible expression of feelings and values that have always characterized our solid and lasting bilateral ties."

After praising Neves and his widow, Sarney says he is honored to hold this meeting with Alfonsin. He notes that Argentina and Brazil share the same paths and that therefore both countries must undertake a dynamic cooperation process based on equal and mutually advantageous terms. He adds: "Today, we are taking another historic step aimed at strengthening Brazilian-Argentine relations through the establishment of the joint Argentine-Brazilian cooperation and economic integration commission which will be made up of representatives from the government and business sectors of our two countries. It will be up to this commission to implement and propose programs, projects, and measures that will strengthen the economic cooperation and integration of our two countries.

"At this time, I wish to note that the Brazilian Government commits itself to working hard together with Argentine authorities so that this integration process may gain momentum and acquire great proportions. Brazilian-Argentine integration is based on a common political will, which had already been implemented in specific joint ventures such as the Uruguay River dam, the interconnection of electricity, the feasibility studies for the supply of gas, and joint industrial projects. The bilateral trade expansion potential demands new mechanisms that are able to strengthen the economies of our two countries to defend them from an adverse international economic situation.

"In addition to making more dynamic the traditional sectors of our relations, we have decided to grant priority attention to biotechnology, dataprocessing, and advanced technology to avoid being excluded from the scientific revolution of our times. In one of these sectors, that of nuclear technology, we have shown our capacity to work together in joint programs without any mistrust, biased attitudes, or rivalries and have put nuclear energy to the service of peaceful purposes in helping achieve the development of our nations.

"The President Tancredo Neves Bridge reasserts our willingness to undertake bilateral cooperative activities in an active and solidary manner. This bridge was built at a time when numerous programs and works were delayed or interrupted both in Brazil and Argentina. Nevertheless, we made every effort to guarantee the completion of this work because we are aware of the important role this bridge plays to achieve the integration of our two countries."

After congratulating those involved in the building of this bridge, Sarney notes that there is a democratic movement in Latin America and that recent municipal elections held in both countries have consolidated the budding democracies of the two countries.

Sarney expresses the admiration Brazilians feel for Alfonsin for his courage and determination in successfully confronting Argentine problems. He adds that Brazilians have also decided to persevere in the proper path at this time of great hope and many challenges in the economic, social, and institutional fields.

Sarney adds: "The consolidation of democracy in Latin America is being threatened by the distortions and imbalance that are affecting the international economy. By generating despair and frustrations, the international economic crisis may jeopardize both political and social stability. The democratic regime is challenged to provide immediate answers to highly complex problems. This situation has compelled us in Latin America to be aware of the need to safeguard democracy above all since this is the indispensable condition to adopt a united front to achieve effective and solidary solutions to our problems. Mr. President, the foreign debt is one of these problems whose impact on our continent has awakened our capacity to achieve a collective answer.

"Through the Cartagena Consensus, we proposed to hold a dialogue regarding those issues that require the political action of governments on interest rates, protectionism, deterioration of terms, and exchange. But as of September, and particularly after the World Bank and IMF meetings in Seoul, Korea, the panorama began to change. It was accepted that the old strategy was wrong and incomplete; it was admitted that it was not enough to rely on the spontaneous effects of market forces since it was the governments that decided to act against private banks and international organizations. All these are initial steps in the right direction, and must be encouraged. Therefore, it is necessary to advance further. We must include debtor countries in this effort so as to prevent this from being a unilateral measure. In other words, it is necessary for debtor and creditor countries alike to undertake negotiations to achieve an agreement that will safeguard the just interests and postiions of the two sides."

The Brazilian president adds that he is making this appeal in view of the extreme concern that Brazilians share regarding this crisis since all depends on international factors despite the fact that Brazil's economy shows, in relative terms, a greater degree of resistance to the present challenge. He notes that evidence of this is that despite the fact that it has rejected recessive programs, Brazil is today experiencing an economic expansion that has allowed it to cover interest rates and commitments. Sarney states that just as in the consolidation of democracy, each Latin American country will find its own formula to solve the foreign debt problem. He adds that "we trust in our own ability, but we know that the definitive solution to this problem will be achieved when, in answer to our joint appeal, the international economy ceases to undo through interest rates or the deterioration of terms of trade what we have been able to achieve with domestic economic readjustments." Sarney says that only thus shall we be able to guarantee freedom and democracy in Latin America.

Jose Sarney adds: "Mr. President: It is with a spirit of participation and responsibility that Brazil and Argentina have tried to eradicate international conflicts and tensions. We have witnessed with hope the recent signs that the leaders of the great powers have shown in consolidating a stage of dialogue and negotiations for these peaceful objectives that concern us all. It is with this same spirit of negotiation and for the solution of peaceful controversies that Brazil and Argentina have joined other South American countries in support of the Contadora Group and have offered their help to support peace initiatives in Central America. We shall always carry out this task in keeping with the wishes of the parties involved and in keeping with the strict adherence to the principles of noninterference and the self-determination of nations.

"It is within this framework of upholding rights and laws that Brazil supports Argentina's sovereign claim to the Malvinas Islands since 1833 [applause] and that it continues to urge Argentina and the United Kingdom to achieve a peaceful and lasting solution to this dispute.

"Along with a large sector of the international community, Brazil urges the two countries to undertake negotiations. Since we are interested in protecting Argentine interests, Brazil is at the disposal of the parties involved to cooperate in the rapprochement of the two countries within the framework of the negotiations over the dispute. At this time, I praise the approval by the United Nations of the resolution that supports this position that is shared not only by all Brazilians but also by many countries throughout the world."

After noting that Brazilians and Argentines aspire to achieve development and that they can do much together, Sarney says that "the dialogue and friendship characterized by this meeting are evidence of this." He adds: "Mr President, we are determined to resort to all our efforts to continue along this path since this is undoubtedly the best contribution our governments can make not only to enhance Brazilian-Argentine relations but also to our future. More than the symbol of our unity, let this bridge be a symbol of a decisive step toward a joint future."

At 1413 GMT Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish begins live coverage of the speech by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. President Alfonsin begins by stating his satisfaction over the inauguration of the bridge, which will "strengthen our ties even further." He adds that the bridge is evidence of the good relations between Argentina and Brazil, relations that for Argentina, have the "highest priority." After paying homage to the memory of Tancredo Neves, Alfonsin emphasizes that both Argentina and Brazil now share the same beliefs in the freedom of men, in social justice, peaceful coexistence, and a desire to assure their peoples decent standards of living, as well as the determination to work together with other Latin American nations for the attainment of these goals. Alfonsin then goes on to say:

"Mr President, Latin America is now faced with a painful crisis stemming from the enormous debts that burden our economies, the high interest rates that throttle even further our disarrayed financial systems, declining international prices of our traditional products, and the unfair wave of protectionism spreading throughout the main industrial countries. All this has helped to make our choice of options even more dramatic and also made us realize that we Latin Americans must urgently rearrange our international policies on new grounds. The magnitude of the problems that burden our peoples and the similarity of our concerns have made us aware that strategies employed in the past are inadequate and that any isolated attempts at resolving our national problems are deluding.

"We have no desire to advocate useless policies based on confrontation, nor do we plan to renege on our international obligations. We do want to draw attention to the impracticality of the corrective measures that certain quarters have sought to impose on us. Our proposal is to seek in a firm, constructive, and dialogue-oriented manner a solution to the crisis for which all of us are to some extent responsible. To resolve this crisis we need new mechanisms and new methods. This peaceful struggle being waged in Latin America in order to preserve democracy, freedom, and decent standards of living for our peoples -- for without the latter the former cannot survive -- will not succeed without the solidary support of powerful countries claiming to defend these very same values and beliefs.

"Thus, it is important that these demands for more justice and freedom for this region should come together with our utmost efforts to strengthen peace in Latin America and prevent the conflicts resulting from the ideological confrontations between the two superpowers that divert us from our objectives, waste our energies, and cause paralyzing schism within our nations."

Alfonsin stresses that peace in the region calls for free societies capable of full political and economic participation, and this can only be achieved if democracies prove their ability to provide decent standards of living for the Latin American communities.

He adds: "We do not seek to ignore the requirements of continental security, but we do believe that only freedom and well-being make societies strong and secure because the people feel irrevocably committed to defending these values and this way of life." He goes on to point out that democracy, economic and social development, peace, and security must be achieved through a joint regional effort.

"Furthermore, because of the interdependent nature of today's world and the influence which some Latin American nations exercise, this region must be acknowledged as a valid interlocutor in the new structure of international relations. There can be no new international order without Latin America's growing participation. We are prepared to accept the responsibilities stemming from this new status. The world has undergone substantial changes since World War II, as have the solutions devised at that point to ensure the international order. There are new developments and situations that must be acknowledged and built into new formulas. The economic, monetary, and commercial guidelines, as well as the mechanisms devised to handle international relations in these fields, have fully proven by now that they are incapable of coping with the pressure of our times. This makes it urgent to come up with inventive and suitable solutions to our requirements.

"However, Latin America must not merely demand fairer treatment for its peoples and attention for its legitimate aspirations for human well-being and dignity. It must also begin to organize its efforts and its economies with a vast common region in mind. We have resources, intelligence, courage, and a common desire to turn this wealthy Latin American region into an organized entity where we could realize our aspirations. All we have to do is dare to look beyond our horizons and start imagining, following the path of visionary men in other parts of the world who were imbued with a sense of community and concrete courses of action to link our interests and our potentials."

Alfonsin makes it clear that in speaking about unity, he does not mean just geographical and economic unity but also a cultural and spiritual unity based on common sufferings and vicissitudes that have made Latin America a very special community within the large Western family. Alfonsin states that this unity must be not only literary or cultural but also scientific and technical so as to produce solutions in keeping with Latin America's specific reality. He adds that the call for unity cannot be answered at government levels only; it needs the contribution of intellectuals, artists, scientists, technicians, workers, students, and businessmen.

Alfonsin goes on to say: "Although lately we have made considerable progress toward avoiding conflicts and have paved the way for cooperation in many fields, we believe that this is the proper time to strengthen and expand these agreements and especially to move forward toward the integration of our peoples, our economies, and our desires. The list of accomplishments within the framework of bilateral relations is not a short one. We must mention among them the accords for the utilization of the upper Parana River and the progressive and positive agreements for the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. To these we must add an agreement that we consider very significant, dealing with the interconnection of the power networks of the two countries, a project which will receive today a decisive impetus, the development of the project for the joint hydroelectric dam on the Uruguayan River and finally, this bridge that we are dedicating today over theIguazu river, a bridge that will bring us closer together.

"The generous attitude of the Brazilian Government on the Malvinas issue that, thanks to its honorable support as well as that of the other nations of this region, has become a Latin American cause, deserves the undying gratitude of the Argentine people."

Alfonsin goes on to remark that trade between the two nations does not reflect the potential of the two economies, especially taking into account the need to replace imports from eleswhere on the globe. He adds that in the past, no significant steps have been taken for integration and cooperation in the fields of energy and industries, which gives added significance to an agreement by which a Brazilian company will participate in the building of a hydroelectric dam in Argentina, and to the studies for a gas pipeline between the two countries. Alfonsin states that "the two sides must realize that the policy of integration, which is obviously going to yield promising results, will demand certain sacrifices and in some cases, healthy changes in the traditional structure of our trade." He indicates that it will be difficult to achieve not only a growth of trade but even its continuation without an equitable balance capable of assuring mutual benefits.

After saying that Brazil and Argentina have before them a vast field for joint action, Alfonsin goes on to say that the continent is joyfully witnessing the consolidation of democracy together with a growing feeling that only democratic systems can provide the levels of development and well-being capable of satisfying the aspirations of our peoples and preserving peace.

He concludes: "I am convinced that Brazilians and Argentines are now facing new historic responsibilities and that humbly but firmly, secure in our knowledge that we are inalienably involved in a joint endeavour, we are prepared to do our share to the best of our abilities, so as to make this our promising Latin America, a new land of hope, freedom, and fraternity. Thank you."

Alfonsin finishes speaking at 1435 GMT. The announcer states that Presidents Raul Alfonsin and Jose Sarney have now officially dedicated the Tancredo Neves Bridge linking Brazil and Argentina. Live coverage ends at 1437.

Press Conference Held

PY301818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1435 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Foz do Iguazu, 30 Nov (NA) -- Brazilian President Jose Sarney and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin agreed here today that the Baker Plan "is absolutely insufficient" to meet all the problems derived from the foreign debt burdening Latin American countries. But they noted that this proposal is similar to the political answer that the Cartagena Group of countries is demanding for debtor countries. Alfonsin and Sarney held a press conference here after signing the so-called Iguazu Act in which they achieved important agreements in the nuclear, energy, scientific and technological fields.

Answering Brazilian journalists, the Argentine president said that his government hopes to lift the state of siege as soon as possible and added that the "executive branch has no plans to issue an amnesty law."

For his part, regarding the Baker Plan, Sarney noted that it is a step toward handling the foreign debt problem as a political issue, but he said that "it is absolutely insufficient" for solving all those problems derived by the foreign debt issue. In this regard, Alfonsin expressed his agreement with Sarney demanded a "decrease of interest rates" since "any creditor must see to it that his debtor is able to work."

He also said that the countries of the northern hemisphere must end their economic aggression and lift their protectionist barriers. He said that Argentina and Brazil "agree on the need to avoid discriminations in the new international economic order."

Regarding the nuclear agreement that was just signed here today, Sarney reasserted that the nuclear energy to be developed will be used for peaceful purposes so as to place "high technology at the service of the people." Sarney also reasserted the terms of the joint declaration in that the South Atlantic must not become the scene of East-West confrontations.

Alfonsin said that the economic and financial situations of the two countries are different, and therefore it is not possible to implement in Brazil an economic plan having characteristics similar to the Austral Plan. He noted that in economic matters, both Brazil and Argentina strive "to avoid discrimination in the new international economic order." Moreover, the Argentine president noted that neither of the two countries have had any continental hegemonic pretensions, and he warned that the future of Latin American countries will depend on their "unity and solidarity without hegemonic aspirations."

In this regard, Sarney noted that the concept of Latin American integration is not in keeping with the idea of "being the privileged partner" of the United States but rather of the political will and common interests of these nations.

Asked about Argentina's position regarding the authoritarian Governments of Chile and Paraguay, Alfonsin reasserted the adherence to the principle of nonintervention and self-determination of nations.

The press conference was held at the end of the ceremony during which the two presidents signed the Iguazu declaration and the nuclear policy agreement.

SARNEY ANNOUNCES NEW SOCIOECONOMIC MEASURES

PY290233 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] The hour and moment to build a great country in the rural and urban areas has come. This is the task of the New Republic, asserted President Jose Sarney today upon announcing the government's program containing a series of economic and social measures. In his address to the nation over a radio and television network, Sarney listed the government's achievements during the past 9 months.

"All our political commitments in the institutional field have been fulfilled. The promise for changes has been fulfilled. In the economic field we have reached the end of the year having achieved important goals established by the New Republic. We have managed to pull out of a recessionary process; we have done away with tight salaries; in real terms salaries have increased at about the inflation rate. The country is now back on track, and now we are going to carry out important and ambitious changes in the public sector."

The president explained how the government will behave from now on.

"Now that we have fulfilled the institutional aspects of the changes promised to the country and have readjusted our econom, the government feels strong. Therefore we can promise the country, through our effective program of administrative goals, a dynamic, agile, [words indistinct], developing government."

The government program will not burden the wage earners with any tax increases.

"I instructed the ministers of the economic team that these measures should not provide for any tax increases that may burden the wage earners and that all these measures should be aimed at decentralizing the tax system and making it more fair by taxing those who make more, because they should pay more. We are also going to tax capital gains and investments [applicacoes financieras]."

Sarney also referred to the social program that aims at solving the problem of extreme poverty.

"The government (?is going to do its utmost) by controlling inflation, by controlling the use of available resources, using them in the social sector with the aim of ridding the country of extreme poverty once and for all. In this regard we are going to expand the nutrition program and start supplementary feeding programs; we are going to strengthen the national school nutrition programs and implement a vast program to distribute milk to all needy children of the country."

ARMY PLANS TO FORM LIGHT AIR FORCE UNIT

PY300240 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Nov 85 p 24

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Early next year, the Army Ministry should request bids for the supply of 60 helicopters of various models. The aircraft are for the 1st Helicopter Regiment, the first Army Air Force unit since 1941, when the Brazilian Air Force was created and the aircraft that belonged to the Army and Navy were transferred to the Aeronautics Ministry.

According to information disclosed by the Army staff, the Army's Light Air Force will be based in Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul State, and will be formed by two types of aircraft: the Infantry Transport Force [Forca de Transporte de Infantaria], which will be in charge of carrying out missions behind the enemy's rearguard, and the attack helicopters that will escort the transport force aircraft to the attack area clearing the area of enemies by firing machine guns, cannons, rockets, and anti-tank missiles.

The commission in charge of studying the creation of the Army's Light Air Force has established three conditions for choosing equipment for these mission: they should be models already being used by the Brazilian Air Force; already being used by the Navy; or, if more adequate models are to be acquired abroad, the possibility must exist of building them in Brazil. The alternative of acquiring the desired models abroad has not yet been dismissed.

The favorite, for the time being, for attack missions is a small German helicopter, the BO-105, manufactured by Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm. The UH-60 Black Hawk would allegedly be the choice for transport purposes. A point in favor of the Black Hawk is the willingness of the U.S. Sikorsky enterprise, which builds this aircraft, to produce it in Brazil jointly with Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company].

It will take 2 years for the Army Light Air Force Unit to start operating since it takes 12 months to train a helicopter mechanic.

PINOCHET CONCLUDES TOUR THROUGH NORTHERN REGION

PY291403 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet has returned to this capital from a visit to the northern region. Reporter Rosa Sanchez will give us further details.

[Begin recording] [Sanchez] President Pinochet this afternoon concluded his visit to the 1st and 2d Regions, a visit of a purely military nature. This afternoon the president visited the Naval Radio Station in Antofagasta, the 1st Esmeralda Regiment garrison, the 3d Carabineros garrison, and the Prefecture's Investigations Police garrison.

The president is now returning to the capital. We should also note the press conference President Pinochet granted yesterday during which he discussed several matters. First of all he stated that the acts of violence committed over the past few months have helped to strengthen unity among the Armed Forces. There is unity in all branches and a greater degree of alertness, he stated.

The president added that there is also cohesion between the citizenry and the Armed Forces, in addition to interaction and cooperation. Regarding the troops of the Armed Forces, he said that they are well trained professionally. They are fighters with a high morale, he stated.

Another subject discussed by the president was the possible transfer of troops to the south, as he announced on 26 November in Arica. In this regard he stated:

[Pinochet] As you know, the Peruvian Government has made a proposal about the possibility of moving their troops northward to the same degree that we could transfer our troops to the south, to the Iquique line [words indistinct]. This possibility is now being thoroughly studied.

[Sanchez] President Pinochet also answered another question regarding the transfer of troops, saying that as soon as there is a reciprocal measure by which Peru promises to move its troops to the north and we to the south, we will see how far this can be done. This is not just like saying: Tomorrow I am moving all troops from this line. This problem is not solved overnight by the president alone. The general staff must first study the situation.

The president was also asked why he seemed so engaged in solving border conflicts or pending border conflicts, and this was his answer:

[Pinochet] Because we want to live in peace and tranquillity, and because it will also help reduce military expenditures, thus channeling these resources to the people. [passage indistinct]

[Sanchez] President Pinochet did not discard the possibility of using part of these resources to fight terrorism. He added that this demonstrates the position of the executive branch regarding peace, a policy which is not only being implemented to solve the situation with Argentina, but also with other neighboring nations. First we wanted to find a solution to the Bolivian problem, but unfortunately that country has never been very precise regarding what it really wants. At this moment we are trying to reach an agreement with Peru regarding pending points of the 1929 Treaty, through which we will certainly achieve a level of tranquillity with neighboring countries. [end recording]

ANTOFAGASTA RALLY ON 4 DECEMBER BANNED

PY020122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Antofagasta, 1 Dec (AFP) -- The Chilean military government has banned a public demonstration planned for this coming Wednesday by the opposition Democratic Alliance parties in the city of Antofagasta, 1,400 km north of Santiago, an official communique reported. The decision of the regional authorities of Antofagasta was based on the fact that the demonstration by the opposition would have meant breaking the political recess that has been imposed by the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

A similar ban was imposed last Thursday by the authorities of Puerto Montt, 1,100 km south of the Chilean capital, where the Democratic Alliance had to cancel a rally that it had planned to hold on Friday. The latest public gathering of the Alliance,which was authorized by the government, attracted hundreds of thousands of demonstrators in Santiago on 21 November under the slogan "Chile Demands Democracy."

POLITICAL LEADERS MEET WITH INTERIOR MINISTER

PY291958 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Leaders from the Christian Social Movement met with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia to begin studying the process of transition to democracy. After this first meeting with Garcia, Juan de Dios Carmona, president of the Christian Social Movement, explained that there are proper and realistic steps to take for the future. He added that his movement recognized the Constitution, repudiates violence, terrorism, and it maintains a clear position regarding communism. All this, he added, has allowed us to talk with government authorities.

[Begin recording] We said we wished to talk with the government, especially the president, and we said that we wanted to prepare this conversation properly. We have said so publicly. We said, listen, we recognize the Constitution; we are a force that wishes to follow the road of the legal Constitution in a peaceful manner. We believe in the law as an instrument to do this. We repudiate violence and terrorism, and we maintain a clear position regarding communism and all those political forces or organizations that are politically using violence and terrorism. Our position has allowed us to express our wish to talk. All those who adopt a position wishing to talk and who are really democratic, I believe they may, either tomorrow or today, as we have done,start meeting, which I think is something that all the citizenry wishes. [end recording]

Carmona said that Minister Garcia has expressed his wish that the Christian Socialist Movement participate in the study of the political laws, and especially in the electoral system law. Carmona also said that this is the first step to start walking to the future.

MANEUVERING IN ARMY, JUNTA VIEWED; CHANGES SEEN

PY271259 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 12-18 Nov 85 pp 4-6

[Excerpts] In addition to deserving a serious political analysis, the recent changes in the Army and the Government Junta once again show the lack of credibility of the official denials made by the government. Rumors circulating last week centered on what Pinochet was going to do to keep the Army deputy commander position from being filled according to seniority. Because of a decree issued in 1977 that regulates Army internal affairs, this post has considerable institutional power since whoever occupies this post can be delegated some of the powers of the commander in chief.

The formula for preventing [General Luis] Danus from being appointed army deputy commander is now known: [General Santiago] Sinclair has been appointed Army deputy commander. This means that in the future a special law will have to be drafted so that he can be confirmed in his post as an active duty Army officer. A similar law was issued in favor of General [Julio] Canessa, in view of which he has been an active duty Army officer for over 3 years.

Several military observers noted on 8 November that the recent changes in the Army were going to have some impact in the Army. It was noted that although General Canessa is a staunch defender of Pinochet, he had basically been involved in military matters. For his part, Sinclair has assumed clear political paths within the government, and according to a retired officer, he has become the "General of the UDI" [Independent Democratic Union]. A retired general told ANALISIS that "perhaps the appointment of Pinochet's main political adviser as Army deputy commander will make some officers consider the possibility that the institution will commit itself even more to the government's political program. This alternative is quite disconcerting for many officers, particularly because of the approach of 1989."

Pinochet is probably seeking the Army's support for a political plan by appointing Gen Sinclair as the new Army deputy commander. It is said that there is no general closer to presidential politics than Gen Sinclair, who has mediated in every political adventure of the government. Sinclair was the one who made the proper telephone calls to the economy experts, even those from the opposition, to consult with them on the economy minister's efforts during the rash of bankruptcies unleashed by the disastrous CRAV [Vina del Mar Sugar Processing Plant] case. When potential new ministers were sought, Sinclair was the one who proposed and approved names. Thus Jarpa's appointment to the Interior Ministry, at a time when a soothing minister was needed to alleviate the tension caused by the protests, was attributed to Sinclair. Now, as of 11 December, Major General Santiago Sinclair will have to dedicate himself fundamentally to the professional tasks of the Army.

One of the first reactions among political circles after the changes in the Army and Government Junta were known was that "the scarcity of Pinochet's unconditional generals is incredible." This reaction was based on the fact that, in order to ensure his political project, Pinochet was forced to resort to two main allies in the Army: Canessa and Sinclair. Canessa will have to face a military junta that has become somewhat rebellious concerning certain government laws such as the Gaete Law and the so-called political laws, which are not as important to the people as they are to the military legislators. Therefore, Sinclair, who was once compared to Iago in Shakespeare's "Othello," will have to leave his very important position to handle strictly military tasks in order to prevent a general who is not unconditional from becoming deputy Army commander.

ANALISIS has received several reports from inside and outside the Armed Forces which coincide in giving greater importance than usual to the changes that were made recently in the Army high command. According to our information, the executive branch has a political plan for the 4 years until 1989. This plan was supposedly drafted after many discussions with Pinochet's civilian advisers, mainly those who belong to the UDI, and it alledgedly envisages a certain stance on the domestic political, civilian, and military situations, as well as a strategy designed to counterbalance our growing international isolation through the political pressure of foreign governments.

According to our sources, Pinochet allegedly proposed to the military junta some changes in the political agenda set down in the 1980 Constitution. Since it is a well-known secret that the Air Force and the Navy have promised to support Pinochet until 1989 and that these forces prefer that the Armed Forces not remain in government after that date, Pinochet's plan allegedly calls for a modification of the 1980 constitution so that direct, open presidential elections will be held in 1989.

There would be two rounds of elections. In this way, the government junta would be released from the burdensome task of proposing Pinochet as a candidate for reelection in a plebiscite. Upon close analysis, this small but important modification hints that, given these hypothetical conditions, Pinochet might risk running as a civilian candidate in the 1989 elections. Although many people with access to information about the plan believe, as is probable, that it will never be implemented by Pinochet, but rather it is a way to gain time during which the Armed Forces' uneasiness about the National Accord would grow, it is nevertheless important to stop and examine it as if it were a serious matter and as if there were a real intention to implement it.

In essence, this is a political plan for 1989 and is based on a prediction of how the civilian political forces will line up in the 1989 elections. Our sources believe that its political objective is for the elections to be presented as a choice between Marxism and anti-Marxism. The Argentine "democrats versus ousted dictators" sort of elections is not acceptable and would be the worst obstacle to Pinochet's plan, the sources said. The president's close advisers have told him the plan would benefit from the fact that four candidates will probably run in the 1989 elections. The right probably will not support a Christian Democratic [PDC] or a Social Democrat candidate and therefore will run its own candidate. The PDC will obviously have its candidate. Even though divided, the left will probably run its own candidate. Pinochet would be the fourth candidate. Our sources said that the president's advisers have assured him that, in such a situation, Pinochet may be one of the top two votegetters. Then in the second round election the citizenry would have to choose between a Marxist or Marxist sympathizer and an anti-Marxist candidate, which would be Pinochet. His advisers believe that in these circumstances Pinochet could count on the support of the right, and it is most probable that the PDC would break up if its candidate did not have a chance to win.

Since there are so many uncertainties regarding this plan in its present form, and since it is unthinkable that Pinochet would win an election -- any election -- it is essential for the conditions for ensuring a future victory to be created in the 4 years before 1989. According to our various sources, which nonetheless coincide in their assessments, Pinochet's plan requires the attainment of three objectives: 1) stopping the current progress of the left, 2) achieving a noticeable economic improvement, and 3) dividing the political center now, especially the PDC.

Another factor in Pinochet's plan up to 1989 is the international isolation of his government. Some of the military sources consulted by ANALISIS mentioned that Pinochet is undertaking a bold project in this respect. "For some time Pinochet has been seeking alliances with foreign armed forces rather than governments. He seeks military alliances based on the common point of view of the National Security Doctrine which also follows a Marxist versus anti-Marxist logic; a source has said. In essence, a change in the political map of Chilean relations is sought in order to replace it with a geopolitical map in which information on the Shining Path, the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], the events in Colombia, and the Argentine military trials contribute to strengthening the ties within a continental military alliance. Our sources said that this policy is most important in relations with the United States. In order to counterbalance the pressure exerted by the U.S. State Department, the ties with the Pentagon are being reinforced. This is evidenced by the fact that the president of the Inter-American Defense Council is the one who has offered the most support to Pinochet's administration, explanations and denials from the U.S. State Department notwithstanding.

PRESIDENT INSTALLS 'RESURGENCE' COMMITTEE

PA292200 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] In a ceremony this morning at Narino Palace which was presided over by the chief of state, President Belisario Betancur, the national government installed the Resurgence committee, which will be responsible for coordinating all of the reconstruction activities in the area affected by the eruption of the Arenas crater at Nevado del Ruiz; namely, the Armero area in Tolima Department, and the Chinchina and Villa Maria areas in Caldas Department.

The committee, made up of General Manager Pedro Gomez Barrero, Executive Director Juan Manuel Ospina, and Directors Cardinal Alfonso Lopez Trujillo, Arturo Gomez Jaramillo, Alfonso Palacio Rudas, Luis Carlos Sarmiento (Antulo), and Nicolas del Castillo, will have access to immediate operating funds, in addition to funds allocated for it in the national budget and aid from abroad, which to date totals $2.8 million and 87,275,000 Colombian pesos. The chief of state noted that all official donations -- both local and foreign -- will be assigned to the Resurgence budget, as will all future aid from official or private institutions for the emergency reconstruction of Armero and part of Caldas.

In closing the ceremony at Narino Palace, President Betancur praised the work done of RCN [Radio Cadena Nacional] in its telethon, which was beamed to the United States and various Spanish-speaking countries. The president also praised the effort by the CARACOL Network last night at the Banquet of the Million, in 25 Colombian cities.

[Begin Betancur recording] Dear friends, this is a hard test that history has imposed on us; a hard test and an ambivalent test springing on the one hand from the mad absurdities of man, and on the other from the absurd madness of nature. What we need are answers on how to survive and how to overcome, once we have made the decision not to despair, not to expect the end of the world at every moment. Of course, we must ensure that this survival is something attractive to everyone.

In that regard, the whole world already knows that we Colombians are prepared to receive blows but not to be apathetic, not to be resigned. We have seen harsh history in the past few weeks. The hour of decision has arrived for us to work to break down the wall of adversity, throwing aside all kinds of biases and prejudices. I know that in view of the justified anguish of our compatriots, this will be the advice of the eminent personalities on the Resurgence Committee and of its directors, just as it has been the advice given over the radio, in the press, and on television by all Colombians who are helping us. [end recording]

BETANCUR TERMS BAKER PLAN 'GOOD NEWS'

PA291255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0208 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 28 Nov (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur has asserted that the Baker Plan, proposed by the United States to alleviate developing countries' foreign debt, acknowledges Latin America's right to development. Betancur made this statement when he received Robin Leigh Pamberton, governor of the Bank of England, who is in Bogota on an official visit.

Betancur said: The announcement of the Baker Plan constituted good news for Latin America. It acknowledges that we Latin Americans are entitled to development. He deemed the plan a constructive step in the right direction, subject to some criticism for the lack of resources, and demanded the strengthening of international development banks.

The Colombian president said that the country has succeeded in finding a positive solution for the foreign debt problem through the Self-Discipline with Growth and Development Plan. The Colombian foreign debt amounts to more than $11 billion. Betancur expressed his appreciation for the cooperation by the World Bank, the IMF, the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, and private U.S. and European banks.

EPL OCCUPIES COLPRENSA OFFICE, ENDS TRUCE

PA292055 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2030 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 29 Nov (DPA) -- A group of guerrillas from the Popular Liberation Army (EPL) of Colombia occupied the offices of the Colombian national news agency COLPRENSA at noon today. The guerrillas said that as of today they will no longer honor the truce and cease-fire agreement signed with the government of President Belisario Betancur.

The group, which was comprised of 10 guerrillas, said they will not continue the peace talks because their spokesman, Oscar William Calvo, was slain 2 weeks ago in northwest Bogota. The EPL guerrillas painted slogans on the walls of the COLPRENSA offices, which are located in downtown Bogota.

VIOLENCE, DISORDER REPORTED IN ANTIOQUIA, CALI

PA292215 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] A total of 10 people died this morning in a clash between regular Army troops and alleged guerrillas in (La Conga), El Bagre Municipality, Antioquia Department. One of those killed was a solidier. Meanwhile, in Valle del Cauca Department new measures are being adopted to safeguard order. Here is a report by Mario Arboleda:

[Begin recording] The most worrisome actions against public order in Cali in the last few hours have been an aborted terrorist plan against Yumbo, the blocking of the main street in the Agua Blanca District, and the theft of weapons from watchmen at Del Valle University. Joint Army and police forces are exerting strict control at this moment over Del Valle University, Agua Blanca District in Cali, and the industrial zone in Yumbo, where serious problems have arisen with regard to public order.

A group of members of the National Liberation Army locked up the watchmen, stole their weapons, and painted subversive slogans at Del Valle University. Here in the Agua Blanca District the people decided to block the main street to demand better utility services. In this district there are 50 invaded areas where approximately 300,000 people live, mostly in cardboard and mud huts. According to the authorities, this is one of the M-19's [19 April Movement] leading training centers.

In the industrial zone of Yumbo, the guerrillas planned to destroy the municipal palace again. In a residence near the main square, the authorities arrested guerrillas Carlos Alberto Garcia and Jose Walter Montenegro, who had a large quantity of dynamite, fuses, tubing, weapons, and propaganda material in their possession. They also had a map indicating the location of the mayor's office, the courts, the branch of the state-run TELECOM [National Enterprise for Telecommunications] and the municipal jail, which was recently rebuilt following an attack by M-19 guerrillas 1 year ago when it was set on fire. [end recording]

M-19 TO HALT ACTIONS DURING RECONSTRUCTION

PA012156 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Nov 85 P 3

[From the "Confidential Report" colum by Alberto Giraldo: "M-19 Interferes with 'For You, Colombia'"]

[Text] On Sunday, during a musical performance by international singer Julio Iglesias, the members of the M-19 [19 April Movement] top command interfered with the transmission of the gigantic televised program "For You, Colombia," to announce the following:

-- First, M-19 will suspend its offensive operations in the cities as long as the recovery tasks are underway in the disaster zones in the wake of the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano.

-- Second, they have instructed all M-19 members to join in the reconstruction tasks.

-- Third, they said that the trial of those responsible for the tragedy will be postponed.

According to the communique read on television, this resolution was signed by Alvaro Fayad, Carlos Pizarro Leongomez, Gustavo Arias London, and Antonio Navarro Wolff in the central mountain range of Cauca on 16 November.

UNIDENTIFIED GUNMEN KILL UP PARTY MEMBER

PA291236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1542 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 28 Nov (EFE) -- The police have reported that Hernando Yate Bonilla, a militant of the Patriotic Union (UP) and president of the municipal council in San Juan de Arama, 260 km south of Bogota, was killed today. Yate Bonilla, whose party, the UP, is the political branch of the leftist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), was intercepted by four gunmen who shot him inside his vehicle in San Juan de Arama, the source reported.

The four unidentified individuals fled following their criminal action and are being pursued by the authorities.

GOVERNMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN BAKER PLAN

PA302259 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1150 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Quito, 30 Nov (REUTER) -- Ecuador, whose foreign debt exceeds $7 billion, believes that it is well prepared to fully exploit the "Baker Plan" for economic recovery, which has been described as a good U.S. political reply to the foreign debt crisis. Foreign Minister Edgar Teran announced during a news conference yesterday in his office the Ecuadoran Government's decision to participate in the implementation of this strategy, proposed by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker during the recent IMF annual assembly in Seoul.

"Ecuador believes that adequate conditions are given to avail itself of this solution -- merely a beginning if you like, to the financial problems of the debtor Latin American countries -- and hopes that this type of solution will be broadened and may eventually become a periodic procedure, so that Latin America may overcome the crisis," Teran stated.

"The Baker Plan represents a good U.S. political reply, and even though this does not mean that the United States' position is perfect, it is encouraging progress," the Ecuadoran foreign minister told the journalists.

CPPS PROTESTS TO FRANCE OVER MURUROA EXPLOSION

PA011859 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1928 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Quito, 30 Nov (EFE) -- The Permanent South Pacific Commission [CPPS] has sent a protest note to the French Government through that government's embassy in Ecuador over a new nuclear explosion at the Muroroa Atoll on 25 November. The CPPS, made up of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, affirmed in its communique that the atomic tests carried out by France in the Muroroa Atoll constitute a serious danger to marine life and natural resources. The note voices the commission's opposition to the nuclear explosions and demands that they be suspended immediately.

The foreign ministers of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, in the declaration of Vina del Mar, signed in February 1984, reaffirmed the opposition of their governments to the nuclear explosions.

DAILY OIL PRODUCTION REACHES 299,000 BARRELS

PA302226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1241 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Quito, 30 Nov (EFE -- Ecuador reached the 299,000 -barrels-per-day level in its crude oil production on 25 November, it has been reported by Deputy Energy and Mines Minister Giovanni Rosania. The official thus confirmed the Ecuadoran Government's decision to continue its economic policy without taking OPEC into consideration. OPEC has assigned Ecuador a daily export quota of 180,000 barrels, while Ecuador has been producing 285,000 barrels per day during the last few months, which is the volume it had requested from the organization.

TALKS WITH CHILE CONCLUDE, AGREEMENT SIGNED

PY300251 Paris AFP in Spanish 2011 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Lima, 29 Nov (AFP) -- This morning in Lima Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, both exuding great satisfaction, concluded three working sessions during which they discussed restoring confidence between the two countries and improving bilateral relations. The meetings between the foreign ministers -- two yesterday and one today -- ended shortly before Del Valle boarded the plane that will take him for an official visit to Colombia. The truth is that a visit that was scheduled to last less than 24 hours, including a working meeting yesterday morning, lasted more than 37 hours, and the progress the two ministers made justified this extension.

Del Valle was also received by President Alan Garcia at the Government Palace yesterday, 28 November.

While Del Valle, at the end of the meeting, was able to disclose that considerable progress was made regarding the fulfillment of the 1929 treaty and its complementary protocol, establishing the borders between Peru and Chile, his Peruvian counterpart, Wagner, mentioned three specific steps in the attempt to examine with a constructive spirit the important issues that link Peru and Chile. The Peruvian foreign minister referred to three points in the agreements discussed during these 2 days of talks which, he noted, were the continuation of the ministerial contacts begun on 28 July, at the inauguration of President Alan Garcia, which were continued in New York and Arica, and which will continue in Santiago next March.

According to Wagner, these points are the following: the implementation of the 1929 treaty, the decision to organize a meeting of the chiefs of the Chilean and Peruvian Armed Forces in Lima next May, and the definition of aspects related to bilateral cooperation in various areas. In statements made later, Wagner said that progress was made on several of these points during the meeting in Arica from 7 to 9 November. He said that this information could not be disclosed on that opportunity because they still had to make some consultations with the governments of Lima and Santiago. This prompted some sectors of the media to state that no progress had been made in Arica.

The joint communique signed by the two ministers also refers to specific aspects related to the fulfillment of the 1929 treaty, that definitely solved the controversies that stemmed from the war of the Pacific (1879-1885), which Peru and its ally, Bolivia, lost to Chile.

Moreover, reports published here that Chile and Peru had agreed to withdraw their troops from the border to Iquique (in Chile) and Arequipa (in Peru), which are located 300 km from the border, had been denied in Santiago by President Augusto Pinochet and in Lima by President Alan Garcia. This morning Garcia said this could take place in the future, but there was no agreement in this regard. Wagner said that this issue could be discussed at the meeting of military chiefs, scheduled for next May.

The communique states that the talks by the two foreign ministers developed within a framework of great cordiality, and they were preceded by a desire for understanding and friendship. It also states that measures were taken regarding the fulfillment of the 1929 treaty related to docking rights for Peru in the Chilean port of Arica as well as a customs agency and a railway station. The Peruvian minister announced the approval of a model proposed by Chile for a symbolic monument in Arica to the harmony between the two countries. Del Valle added that the building of the monument will start as soon as possible.

Regarding the meetings of the high-ranking chiefs of the respective Armed Forces, aimed at restricting arms expenditures, which will promote mutual confidence and the development of a concept of safety that will respond to a strong friendship and increasing cooperation between the two nations, it was agreed to hold them alternatively in Peru and Chile. The first meeting will be held in Lima next May with the participation of the chiefs of the Armed Forces and ranking officers of the two countries.

Finally, it was agreed to promote preparatory work for the seventh meeting of the permanent Peruvian-Chilean joint commission, to be held in Santiago next March when the Peruvian foreign minister visits Chile.

GARCIA DENIES TROOP REDEPLOYMENT PROPOSAL

PY301128 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0242 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Nov (EFE) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia stated here today that his government has not proposed to the Chilean Government the withdrawal of troops that the two countries have in the border area to locations deeper inside their respective territories.

Chilean press reports yesterday cited remarks made by Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet during a visit to Iquique that Peru had proposed to him the withdrawal of troops fromborder areas. According to the report, Peru proposed that the Chilean troops be redeployed to Iquique and the Peruvian troops to Arequipa.

President Garcia said Peru had not made any proposal, but noted that the report had information worth considering, taking into account the future, because the objective is to strengthen friendship between the two countries and, what is most important, to undertake a joint effort to address common economic problems.

Commenting on the talks held in Lima on 28-29 November by Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, Garcia said these talks have been instrumental in bringing the two countries closer together and in building an atmosphere of trust and friendship. Garcia said that the level of Peruvian-Chilean trade is low and that it can be substantially improved.

Ministry Clarifies Proposal

PY301355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0341 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Nov (EFE) -- The Peruvian Foreign Ministry today made it clear that the Peruvian Government has proposed a regional agreement on limitation in arms expenditures, but not in the withdrawal of Peruvian and Chilean troops from border areas. In a note released to the press, the Foreign Ministry states that a mistake was apparently made in apress report that originated in Chile quoting Chilean President Augusto Pinochet as saying that Peru had proposed a redeployment of troops.

The note states that the redeployment of troops, wherever appropriate and possible, can be a positive procedure to promote relaxation within a broad framework of measures that would entail a reorganization of defense systems on the basis of new concepts of security developed through mutual confidence.

The note adds that early in November, Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle began a series of consultations and negotiations to limit military expenditures. The note states that these talks are designed to promote mutual confidence and to develop a concept of security that would promote an atmosphere of relaxation and cooperation between the two countries. It adds that these goals were confirmed in the 28-29 November talks held by the two foreign ministers. The note reports that the two foreign ministers agreed to call a meeting of commanding officers of the Chilean and Peruvian Armed Forces in May in Lima to discuss procedures aimed at achieving the stated objective.

PRESIDENT GARCIA NAMES NEW ARMY COMMANDER

PY291931 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Report from Government Palace by Patricia Bonn]

[Excerpts] The president of the republic announced today that Major General Guillermo Monzon Arrunategui has been appointed Army commander, replacing Peruvian Army Major General Fernan Ruiz Figueroa. The announcement was made by the president during his visit to Huachipa, where he inaugurated the Army plant for manufacturing brass bars. In a speech, President Garcia said:

[Begin recording] [in progress] It is a profound satisfaction and a great honor for me to attend the opening of this brass bar plant of our Army. For that reason I want to congratulate a member of the War Ministry, an Army general who is the chairman of Military Industries of Peru and the future commander of the Peruvian Army. He is responsible for the implementation of this project, which I believe is important for the Peruvian economy. [end recording]

TUPAC AMARU LEADER REPORTEDLY CAPTURED

PY010144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0028 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 30 Nov (AFP) -- The police today reported the arrest of an activist of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), Cirilo Javier Huamani, who is thought to be the propaganda chief of that subversive organization. The Counterterrorism Directorate (Dircote) said that Huamani was detained on 22 November in San Antonio neighborhood of Miraflores, a seashore town.

According to information, Huamani participated in the occupation of the offices of the morning newspaper EL NACIONAL on 4 November, and in an attack on Radio Station 1160 3 days later. The terrorists painted subversive slogans on the walls of EL NACIONAL and left a message to be published the next day, but the newspaper's manager, Jose Olaya, defied the Tupac Amaru's threats and did not publish their proclamation.

The police said that the eight-man commando that took EL NACIONAL was Led by Fortunato Cerpa Cartorini, who had deserted from the Maoist Shining Path group in order to join the MRTA. The police said that Huamani was the commander of a MRTA cell that had carried out attacks on numerous radio stations in Lima in order to call for armed struggle.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO PRC, SWEDEN -- Lima, 23 Nov (AFP) -- It was officially announced today that Peru has designated Roberto Villaran Keochlin as ambassador to the PRC and Jorge Guillermo Llosa Pautrat as ambassador to Sweden. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1818 GMT 23 Nov 85 PY]

HERNANDEZ TO MAKE NEW OIL POLICY PROPOSALS

PA282317 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said today that Venezuela will make specific proposals during the forthcoming OPEC conference in order to defend the stability of the international oil market.

[Begin Hernandez recording] These ideas will stabilize the market so OPEC will not lose its power to influence the fixing of prices, even though right now we do not have the power we had 3 or 4 years ago. If we allow ourselves to be influenced by formulas that are fully controlled by the market, which is the case with the netback formula, we are allowing a policy to be imposed on us from the outside. Venezuela believes that OPEC should take the initiative and establish a policy of prices. Even if it takes into consideration the factors affecting the market, it should also take into consideration the decisions of the organization. [end recording]

CONSALVI REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON SPY CASE, OAS

PA300445 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Angel Bustamente report from National Congress -- live or recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said today regarding an alleged espionage case that he is conducting an objective and very careful investigation, because it would not be responsible to make an a priori judgment on matters involving personal and national interests. With respect to the alleged case of the diplomatic spy, Foreign Minister Consalvi said that he had presented a report to the National Congress and added that he will never make accusations against anyone without knowledge of the facts or evidence. He said he is not in a position to accuse or clear anybody.

[Begin Consalvi recording] This arouses interest, and the congressmen undoubtedly had to have a very objective and careful report on these developments, as well as on what was leaked to the press without any intention or participation by the Foreign Ministry. [end recording]

With regard to the reforms to the OAS Charter at the meeting to be held in Cartagena, Consalvi said that there is little likelihood that any type of change in the OAS Charter will be accomplished in Cartagena because very few countries have expressed an opinion on the subject, even though the process of amendment began in 1973.

For his part, (Eudoro Gonzalez Romero), acting president of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, said the meeting was very important and cordial.

GATT MEMBERSHIP TO BE FORMALLY APPROVED

FL291940 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1432 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, Switzerland, 29 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will formally join the group of observer nations of GATT in the coming preparatory meetings for the new round of multi-lateral trade negotaitions that will be held in 1986. This was agreed upon during the fourth day of work of the 41st period of sessions of GATT, in which Mexican Under Secretary of Foreign Trade Luis Bravo Aguilera publicly expressed Mexico's gratitude toward the PRC and the majority of nations that have manifested their support for Mexico joining GATT.

The chief of the PRC delegation, Qu Wenmin, announced that his country will region GATT and said his government congratulates the Mexican authorities for their decision to initiate the formal process of joining GATT. Qu Wenmin said his country is committed to an open policy towards the rest of the world. He stressed the fact that more favorable conditions for the growth of trade with developing countries may arise from the new round of multi-lateral negotiations.

CRUDE OIL PRICES TO RISE 76 CENTS PER BARREL

PA291334 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The Mexican Government today announced an average 76-cent per barrel increase in the price of Isthmus type crude. This is the second price increase for Mexican oil in the past 2 months. The Petroleum Foreign Trade Committee, presided over by Pemex General Director Mario Ramon Beteta, indicated that the hike will go into effect as of December. It said the new price responds to a generalized upward trend in the demand for crude at this time of year and to the need to check the unbalanced demand for light and heavy crudes. The committee pointed out that the price of Maya oil will remain unchanged. The 76-cent increase represents the average increase in the prices of Mexican oil in the three geographical regions where it is sold.

Price Details Released

FL291725 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0145 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's oil foreign trade committee today announced a price increase of its Isthmus type crude by an average of 76 cents per barrel for its sales in America, Europe, and the Far East. During a meeting presided over by Pemex General Director Mario Ramon Beteta, it was determined that prices for the month of December will be $28.35 per barrel for Isthmus crude in America, $27.45 in the Far East, and $27.60 in Europe. The price for Maya oil will not change.

It was reported that because of these increases, light crude oil will increase by 85 cents in its sales to American and European countries, and 55 cents in sales to the Far East, compared to November prices. After indicating that these increases will not hinder the hydrocarbon's export level, with an estimated total of 1.55 million barrels a day in December, the committee pointed out that the Maya type heavy oil will cost $23.10 per barrel in America, $22.60 in the Far East, and $22.10 in Europe.

It was also noted that the international oil market will be watched in order to take the necessary measures to continue with the aim of maintaining order and stability. It was explained that the announced price increases are a consequence of the consumption increase tendency and the need for correcting distortions in the demands for light and heavy crude oil.

OFFICIAL ON NICARAGUAN CHARGES AGAINST GUTIERREZ

PA292347 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Colonel Oscar Vidal [general director of the Public Force Division of the Public Security Ministry] has referred to accusations made by the Sandinist government against Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez. The Sandinists allege that there have been no incidents in the border areas and even accuse the foreign minister of being a liar, while a possible violation of our territory in the La Trocha sector is under investigation. Regarding the Sandinists' statements, Col Vidal said:

[Begin recording] There has been peace, at least within the last month, in the border areas where incidents once took place constantly, although not on a daily basis. These incidents endangered the tranquillity and lives of people residing along the border. Nevertheless, I heard that Nicaraguan authorities have attacked the foreign minister, calling him a liar because of notes the Costa Rican Government has sent to the Nicaraguan Government regarding violations of Costa Rican airspace.

This is not surprising; this has been the typical behavior of the Nicaraguan authorities, who have always denied these attacks and violations. However, what does confuse me is that now they are insulting the foreign minister over cases we have supported with proof. As I said before, these attacks and violations of airspace once took place almost every day. However, the most recent ones we reported at night were very clear; they took place at an hour when helicopters usually bring supplies to the Nicaraguan forces on the Nicaraguan shore of San Juan River. They cross our border and our Civil Police, who have very clearly defined orders, open fire on them.

We have been reporting these incidents to the Foreign Ministry which in turn protests to the Nicaraguan Government. However, Nicaragua has rudely answered our complaints.

The Nicaraguan attitude worries us because we scrutinize and investigate their alleged reports of attacks from Costa Rican territory, then we respond in an appropriate manner to a country that says it has been attacked. Nevertheless, we do not receive this response from them, and this is what I want to point out. We are concerned over their calling the foreign minister a liar, because we provide him with the necessary information. This happened recently when Nicaraguan authorities reported nine attacks. They have become very repetitive; they refer to the months of September and October, when each of these reports was answered in due time and with the corresponding proof. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

BLANDON INTERVIEWED ON REBEL SITUATION, NICARAGUA

PA010206 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2148 GMT 30 Nov 85

[By Concepcion Bordona]

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, told ACAN-EFE today that "total peace cannot be achieved with only a military victory."

In a long interview, Blandon also said that President Jose Napoleon Duarte "has the total support of the Army" and that the dialogue with the guerrillas "at this moment is impossible because the conditions cannot be met."

"They ask that the Constitution be repealed, that the terrorists join the Armed Forces... and when one sits down to negotiate it must be with feasible proposals. What they want is as if I asked my father to send me on a weekend vacation to Paris," he said.

Blandon, 45, after analyzing the 5 years of war waged with the rebels, said: "We, the military, were not prepared to face the type of war of attrition that we are facing now. We were trained for a regular war. We were an Army of 7,000 men, and the terrorists were 12,000 men armed through Nicaragua," he explained.

According to Gen Blandon, in 1984 there was "a different turn. We entered in the psychological war, and now we are prepared and we have managed to reduce their troops to 50 or 60 percent."

U.S. aid has contributed to that change of situation. "We do not disregard U.S. aid, which in military terms totals some $120 million. But to achieve that it is costing us a lot," Gen Blandon stated. "There was a time when President Reagan had to go to testify on behalf of our good conduct. They give us aid through an eyedropper, and that has also had an effect on this war of attrition," he stated.

According to Gen Blandon, the Nicaraguans have it easier: "The Soviets do not do that. All Gorbachev has to do is tell them to send 20 helicopters to the Nicaraguans and off they go. They do not have to convince senators or congressman or public opinion or newsmen. It is different."

Gen Adolfo Blandon labels himself a democrat and in favor of the Armed Forces "not having political participation and supporting the government legally elected, whatever its leaning, because the armed institute is permanent. Politicians come and go."

Regarding the two conflicting points of the peace-keeping negotiations of the Contadora Group, demilitarization and military maneuvers, Gen Blandon told ACAN-EFE: "The Nicaraguans are not going to accept demilitarization so easily, because there is a big disproportion insofar as armament and advisers are concerned. If they were to tell me that my 55 U.S. advisers are leaving, I would say: Let them go. But tell them (the Sandinists) that the advisers that they have must also go..."

"It would be a good idea if the North Americans turned those 55 advisers into millions of dollars," he added immediately, laughing loudly. He insisted "that those who are opposed to making an inventory are the Nicaraguans. They have everything. We can make such an inventory without any problem."

For the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, "the maneuvers can be eliminated whenever they want. What can we learn from the North Americans if they come to learn from us?" he asked.

On the 13th of this month, in fact, 140 Salvadoran Cadets will graduate in the United States, but Blandon explained that "they receive their basic training there, but combat training is what we give them."

As a military man, Gen Adolfo Blandon cannot predict the end of this war, which has caused more than 60,000 casualties, according to figures of the ecclesiastical organizations, more than 500,000 displaced people, and astronomical economic losses for this country.

Gen Blandon is convinced that "if we achieve political stability and economic reactivation, the war will be shorter because the military field is favorable. The problems we have are political and economic."

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff cannot admit to "the existence of two armies, because the Constitution only recognizes a single army," nor does he believe in the need for dialogue with the guerrillas.

"If they had an opportunity to seize complete control of the country in 1979 and did not do so, and they had an opportunity to negotiate and in the future they could also have that opportunity, because they claim to have the support of the civilian population, well, let the people take them to power, because to be a politician means that: to risk something," Gen Blandon added.

VENCEREMOS CLAIMS 2 'FOREIGNERS' KILLED IN AMBUSH

PA012144 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] A report states that units of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment on 25 November ambushed and exploded a powerful mine on a passing Army truck. This took place on the Ilobasco-Sensuntepeque Highway, in a place known as (El Basurero). The truck was completely destroyed, and the dictatorship sustained numerous casualties, including dead and wounded.

The report states that two foreigners were among the dead, probably U.S. mercenaries. We are receiving more information on the results of this ambush. Our report adds that the two bodies were swiftly removed from the area on a private bus. Afterward, soldiers cordoned off the area to keep people out of the ambush site.

REBEL RADIO SUPPORTS AVALOS KIDNAPPING

PA301415 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] It has been stated in demagogic speeches delivered by the Duartist regime and by military chiefs -- speeches that make evident the Army's weaknesses -- that the capture of Colonel Napoleon Avalos, director of the Civil Aeronautics office, represents a violation of human rights.

The dictatorship is carrying out a campaign to make Colonel Avalos appear as an innocent man who has nothing to do with the war against the people.

But Col Avalos has committed war crimes as an A-37 pilot. He is responsible for the deaths of dozens of civilians torn to pieces by bombs dropped from planes.

Col Avalos is a bombing flight instructor. He is involved in the U.S. counterinsurgency plans in his capacity as a CIA agent. He had become a key instrument in the plans of the U.S. Embassy, which had given him his previous job as chief of the presidential staff.

Col Avalos is also involved in various cases of scandalous corruption. High-ranking officers who are completely involved in war crimes against the civilian population, who are sunk in a swamp of corruption, and who are guilty of having surrendered the nation's sovereignty, cannot convince anyone that Col Avalos is an angel with wings.

Col Avalos has been chief of the presidential staff and now he is the director of civil air navigation in El Salvador. His capture was an act of war which is an expression of the military capabilities of the FMLN in the framework of a situation where there is a dualism of power.

For this reason, the generals and officials are behaving as actors, presenting a sad show by trying to invent a political excuse for the capture of a colonel they were unable to defend in spite of all the means at the disposal of an Army of 50,000 troops.

The Army's weakness has again been made evident by its effort to present executioners as victims. The Army has demonstrated that it cannot take care of its people.

NO DEMANDS RECEIVED FROM AVALOS KIDNAPPERS

PA291214 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Nov 85 pp 3, 33

[Text] During a news conference yesterday, Adolfo Rey Prendes, communications minister, said that neither the government nor the Salvadoran Army have received any political or military demands from the kidnappers of Civil Aeronautics Director Colonal Omar Napoleon Avalos.

Col Avalos was abducted by a group of armed men on Saturday, 26 October at his farm in the outskirts of Cojutepeque where he was with two of his children.

Rumors had circulated since the time of the kidnapping that the FMLN was responsible, but no specific information was received until the Treasury Police detained two sons of an agitator of the ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] employees movement. They were reportedly members of the Armed Forced of Liberation [FAL]. Later, and through their spokesmen, the terrorists claimed responsibility for this deed. They did not, however, attribute it directly to the FAL but rather to the FMLN.

The journalists asked Rey Prendes whether the government had received a specific demand from the kidnappers. He said no, but explained that the government-appointed commissions are at work at various levels trying to determine the kidnappers' demands. He also said that the government commissions have resorted to the international human rights organizations because the fact that Avalos was kidnapped during his leisure time marks this as a common crime rather than as a war action, as it might be said.

The official said that a response is expected at any time.

Regarding the nine mayors and municipal officials who were not returned by the terrorists when the release of Ines Duarte was negotiated, Rey Prendes said that efforts are being made to confirm rumors that they have been murdered. He said finally: Anyway, we are also working on this case.

GUATEMALA

ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTED REBEL AMBUSH

PA291338 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2051 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Guatemala, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Army today denied reports appearing in the local press that a military convoy was ambushed in San Marcos Department. According to San Marcos correspondents, a guerrilla group ambushed several Army vehicles and inflicted many casualties on the Army ranks last night.

Colonel Antonio Castellanos, chief of Army Public Relations, said: "There was no incident in which Army soldiers were wounded in this capital or in any other department, much less in San Marcos."

Several media reported that residents of the "La Soledad" Farm in San Marcos traveled to the capital to report on the ambush in which 14 soldiers were reportedly killed and others wounded.

There have been fierce clashes between the Army and the guerrilla group operating in that region, of this department, that is Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), during the past few months. This guerrilla group attacked the military detachment in Santa Ana Berlin on two occasions.

CEREZO TURNS DOWN CARPIO CALL FOR TV DEBATE

PA300421 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1937 GMT 29 Nov 85

[By Luis Marroquin Godoy]

[Text] Guatemala, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE) --Vinicio Cerezo, Presidential candidate for the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] has turned down a challenge made by Jorge Carpio of the Union of the National Center [UCN], with whom he will dispute the presidency on 8 December, to participate in a televised debate.

Cerezo pointed out: "I will not accept any debate promoted by Jorge Carpio, because the black campaign that he has launched against me could bring that meeting down to even lower levels than that deserved by the decent and respectable Guatemalans."

The DCG candidate placed first in the 3 November elections by receiving approximately twice as many votes as his closest opponent, Carpio.

However, he failed to receive a majority vote plus one in that election. Therefore, Cerezo will dispute the presidency with Jorge Carpio in the second electoral round slated for 8 December.

Vinicio Cerezo showed interest in participating in a debate organized by the Managers Association of Guatemala [AGG]. Cerezo explained: "In his desperate effort to gain votes, Carpio insulted the church, Guatemalan women, and neighboring countries; he made fun of the suffering of the Salvadoran brothers. Therefore, instead of accepting his challenge, I must apologize to the people for the mistakes of my opponent."

He added that Carpio wishes to mount a show to satisfy his own "whims." Cerezo said: "He could only beat me in a debate by telling lies and slandering me."

Cerezo said: "However, I am willing to participate in a debate organized by a serious institution such as the AGG, which would not allow it to be marred by insults." For the closing of its annual convention, which will take place on 4 and 5 December in the National Theater, the AGG is organizing a "presidential meeting" involving Cerezo and Carpio, which will focus on "the prospects for Guatemala within a democratic regime."

On his part, Carpio said that the DCG candidate is avoiding a confrontation with him in an open debate -- with no audience, and only in front of the cameras -- due to his own inconsistent views regarding the problems afflicting Guatemala.

The UCN candidate also said that the AGG forum is nothing more than a "luxurious publicity show" in which Cerezo "will never speak the truth" before the Guatemalan business sector. The UCN and Jorge Carpio are involved in an intense electoral campaign in the second round in an attempt to lure all votes from the Guatemalan right, which fell to 4th place during the 3 November elections. In those elections, the DCG achieved a parliamentarian majority by winning 51 out of 100 deputy seats and 242 out of 330 mayoral seats in the entire country.

REBELS REGRET DEATH OF NORWEGIAN CONSUL GENERAL

PA292317 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 29 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] The attack on the plane in which Norman Lind, the consul general of Norway, was travelling was a mistake; the attack was intended against the owners of the Panama farm. This was stated by the clandestine Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA, which claimed responsibility for the tragic incident. The ORPA guerrilla forces had set up an anti-aircraft device to destroy the aircraft the government is using against the rebels.

The incident took place on the Panama farm, located in Santa Barbara municipality, Suchitepequez Department, at the moment of landing of the plane in which the consul general and other persons were travelling. Consul General Lind usually landed his plane at another farm, so his landing at the Panama farm was just by mere chance.

In a communique, ORPA has said that it regrets the grave error which caused the death of Consul General Lind, a respectable man, who was critical of the repression in the country. In its communique ORPA also summarized the politico-military actions that the Javier Tambriz Front carried out during September and October 1985.

MUTUAL SUPPORT GROUP REQUESTS RESPECT FOR LIFE

PA300433 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0031 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The "Mutual Support Group," formed by the families of missing Guatemalans, today asked Gen Oscar Mejia Victores' military government to respect the lives of each of the members of the group.

"We are the targets of surveillance, we are being followed, and we are receiving anonymous phone calls like the ones received prior to the kidnapping and later deaths of two of our members in April." This statement was made by Ninette de Garcia, leader of the Mutual Support Group, during a news conference. "We are asking the military government to put an end to the harassment we are experiencing, and that our physical and mental integrity be respected," Ninette de Garcia added.

According to Ninette de Garcia, "We receive phone calls every day and are threatened with being the next victims, we are constantly tortured with calls saying that our husbands were thrown into a gutter, and that we can go pick them up. They have different faces, but use the same old methods used to sow terror for 20 years. Once again they are attempting to silence our voices that are only asking for justice." Ninette de Garcia is the wife of a young trade union leader kidnapped more than 1 year ago.

According to the Mutual Support Group, their most important question -- "What happened to our relatives after they were illegally arrested?" -- is still unanswered.

The group has charged Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, presidential candidate of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy and winner of the first round of the elections, of having done nothing regarding the whereabouts of the missing people despite the fact that he publicly committed himself to mediate before the government. "We feel that his attitude is a parameter of what will happen next year after the new government takes over," Ninette de Garcia said.

The Mutual Support Group, the organization asking for the return of 765 Guatemalans who have disappeared in the past few years, will stage a march on 6 December, 2 days before the second round of the elections is held, to "struggle against those who are trying to make us forget those who are missing."

According to the Latin American Association of Relatives of Missing Persons, more than 35,000 people have disappeared in Guatemala in the past 20 years.

HONDURAS

U.S.-MADE HELICOPTER CRASHES; 3 INJURED

PA301845 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1824 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- A U.S. "UH-1H" military helicopter crashed and three of its six crew members were injured, unofficial reports revealed here today.

The accident, under investigation by a commission of officers of the "Bravo" joint U.S.-Honduran task forces stationed in Palmerola, Comayagua, in central Honduras, where the helicopter has its base, occurred yesterday afternoon and attempts were made to keep the development from the press.

Initial reports in Tegucigalpa this morning detailed that the helicopter was flying over San Francisco de Ojuera, in the western HonduranSanta Barbara Department, and that it crashed near Pueblo Viejo.

The U.S. helicopter's registration number is 0016429; its crew included a woman who is apparently a Palmerola health official.

Palmerola serves as the headquarters of the U.S. General Staff, which since 1982 directs the joint and combined U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers.

The Palmerola station is equipped with radar, has a staff of air traffic controllers, arms and munition depots, combat helicopters, a field hospital, and houses a force of 1,700 U.S. Marines on a permanent basis.

ARMED FORCES 'GREATLY DISPLEASED' WITH U.S.

PA012005 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1827 GMT 1 Dec 85

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 1 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Armed Forces are continuing a program of joint maneuvers and combined exercises with U.S. troops "due to a commitment, but are greatly displeased," according to a high-ranking military officer of that country's Armed Forces.

The source, who cited "security" reasons for asking that his name be withheld, warned that "the North Americans want everything for nothing, that were it not for the present commitments, we would no longer conduct maneuvers with them."

He complained that "the socialist countries give everything the Nicaraguans want in armaments, and they have already received 45,000 tons of supplies, while the United States wants to sell everything to us at the price of gold."

He specified that the North Americans know very well the needs of the Honduran Army, which wants to build a small but highly technical army, which may prevent the country's entry into an arms race.

He also complained that the maneuvers actually serve to train U.S. troops more than Honduran forces, as they are carried out with amphibious landings, air attacks, and parachute jumps from transportation equipment "Honduras will never be able to have."

The U.S. forces use C-130 Hercules planes, Black Hawk and Chinook helicopters, and the most modern amphibious landing vehicles.

The ranking officer told ACAN-EFE that "such equipment requires impressive logistical support; it is very expensive and we will never be able to acquire it; training our forces to use it is a waste of time and effort."

He noted that for this reason, the "Honduran Army has asked its U.S. counterpart to adjust maneuvers and combined exercises to areas that will provide practical and useful knowledge to the local troops with the arms they already possess and have in hand."

He pointed out that the Honduran Army's dissatisfaction is also due to the fact that "we are the best ally of the United States in the Central American region; we run the greatest risk of a foreign aggression, and yet we are so badly treated that they do not consider us even as friends worthy of full trust."

In that respect, he explained that El Salvador has received $463 million in military aid, Costa Rica $168 million, while Honduras has received only $120 million.

He added that the Army has designed a 5-year plan which requires U.S. military aid of some $1.3 billion, but the United States seems to ignore the Honduran request.

"All of that displeases us and makes us think that the maneuvers and combined exercises must be carried out because we have a commitment to do so, not because we are convinced of their usefulness," he added.

He said that the current training level of the Honduran Army in itself has been clearly evidenced to the North Americans; that in some aspects, in fact, "we have surpassed their special forces."

PAZ BARNICA CONDEMNS D'ESCOTO OAS NONATTENDANCE

PA012017 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0021 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), 30 Nov (EFE) -- The Honduran foreign minister, Edgardo Paz Barnica, today considered the decision of his Nicaraguan colleague, Miguel D'Escoto, not to attend the OAS meetings a rebuff to the Inter-American System.

On his arrival in Cartagena de Indias, on the Colombian Atlantic coast, to participate in the 14th Special Assembly and the 15th Regular Assembly, which opens Monday, 2 December, Paz Barnica pointed out that the Sandinist government's attitude is indifferent to the peaceful reforms and solutions of the Central American political situation.

The decision of the Nicaraguan foreign minister is a rebuff to the OAS, which in 1979 supported the victory of the Sandinist revolution, the chief of Honduran diplomacy affirmed.

Paz Barnica added that the fall of the rightist totalitarian regime of deceased Anastasio Somoza Debayle was victory of the Nicaraguan people. Later, however, it was radically diverted to become a regime of oppression, he noted. The Honduran foreign minister showed optimism over the strengthening of continental integration and pacification through legal instruments, and backed the initiatives of Colombian President Belisario Betancur to motivate the OAS.

Finally, referring to Nicaragua, the chief of Honduran diplomacy said that the peoples must choose the government they want through the honest use of the vote, because democracy is a requirement for achieving peace.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL RELEASES LATEST VOTE COUNT

PA291654 Tegucigalpa Cadena Video in Spanish 1156 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Only four ballot boxes remain to be counted in Tegucigalpa, and the vote count of seven Honduran municipalities is still pending. Only 11 ballot boxes remain to be counted as the Liberal Party of Honduras is showing a landslide victory over the National Electoral Tribunal.

Total valid votes:	1,528,303 votes
Innovation and Unity Party:	23,488 votes
Honduran Christian Democratic Party:	30,308 votes
Liberal Party:	780,059 votes
PNH:	694,448 votes
Total votes:	1,578,436 votes

The Liberal Party breakdown of votes by political movement is:

Jose Azcona del Hoyo:	420,696 votes
Efrain Bu Giron:	62,927 votes
Oscar Mejia Arellano:	249,668 votes
Carlos Roberto Reina:	43,167 votes

Meanwhile, the PNH breakdown of votes by political movement is:

Rafael Leonardo Callejas:	647,547 votes
Fernando Larrizabal Guilbert:	24,838 votes
Juan Pablo Urrutia:	20,075 votes

The votes of only seven municipalities of various departments and of four ballot boxes of the district of Tegucigalpa remain to be counted.

The difference in the number of votes between the Liberal Party and the PNH is 780,059 for the Liberal Party and 694,448 votes for the PNH. The Liberal Party has a margin of approximately 86,000 votes over the PNH.

Army To Honor Elections

PY301833 Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Nov (AFP) -- Honduran Armed Forces commander General Walter Lopez has supported the electoral victory of Liberal Party candidate Jose Azcona, tacitly rejecting the intention of the National Party -- the opposition -- of invalidating the elections held last Sunday.

The National Party's top leader, Rafael Callejas, last night procalimed himself president-elect based on the fact that, individually, he received more votes than Azcona did. The National Electoral Tribunal (TNE) has ruled that Azcona won the elections on the basis of the total number of the votes received by the liberal candidates.

Asked about the National Party announcement that if Azcona is proclaimed president it will take legal action on the grounds that the TNE decision is unconstitutional, Lopez reiterated that the Armed Forces will support the TNE resolution.

Gen Lopez said: We respect everything done within the law, and from the very beginning we have said that we would respect the TNE decision, because this organization is in charge of controlling the electoral process.

He added that in case any other situation arises, the other branches of government, like Congress or the Supreme Court, can interpret the law and issue a resolution.

Lopez also reported that he and the Foreign Ministry are coordinating the appointment of a commission that will implement the transfer of power on 27 January.

The commander gave assurances that the Armed Forces will firmly support the new administration, because only by supporting a government that was elected by the people will it be possible to achieve the people's aspirations.

Gen Lopez upheld the government decision to resort to the International Court of Justice at The Hague if no agreement is reached with El Salvador on the border dispute at the end of the 5-year period that expires on 10 December 1985.

He added that the Armed Forces will closely follow the developments after 10 December, when the two countries will have a 6-month period to submit the issue to The Hague Court in conformity with the terms of the general peace treaty signed in Lima, Peru, on 30 October 1980, which normalized the Salvadoran-Honduran relations after the war in July 1969.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN OAS MEETINGS

PA011823 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1739 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 1 Dec (DPA) -- The Nicaraguan Government announced today that it will not participate in the meetings that the Contadora Group, the Central American countries, and the United States will hold in Cartagena beginning tomorrow, which have been scheduled inconjunction with the OAS General Assembly.

The information was released by the Nicaraguan ambassador to Colombia, Francisco Quinones, who noted that his country's foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto, will not be present at the [OAS] meeting, which will be attended by the ambassador to the OAS.

Nicaragua's position stems from its request for a clause to be introduced in the peace document being prepared by the Contadora Group which would guarantee that the United States will not attack Nicaragua. This request was submitted by Nicaragua at the UN meeting in New York, but has been disregarded by the other nations.

The foreign ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama, member nations of the Contadora Group, will meet in Cartagena with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and later with the foreign ministers of the Central American countries, in an effort to find a solution to the problems of the region.

Ambassador Outlines Position

PA010415 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Nicaragua will ask the Contadora Group to define its position in front of the United States during the OAS Assembly General sessions, which will be held in Colombia from 5 to 10 December. This was asserted in a news conference by Edgar Parrales, permanent Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS, who remarked that he will avail himself of the occasion to tell Contadora that it is time to face the United States in a firm and open way and demand that it stop all the aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

[Begin Parrales recording] We want to tell Contadora that we are willing to collaborate as we have been doing and to participate in the negotiation process. However, we think that Contadora should not continue to insist that we sign the 2 September 1985 document; we have serious misgivings about four points in the document, but not about the rest, because we have accepted most of the document and the five Central American countries have reached an agreement about this. The Contadora Group should be told: Instead of continuing with this process of trying to accommodate the Contadora document to U.S. interests, gentlemen, if you are the effort, [corrects himself] the mediators, you must face the United States in an open and firm way. Contadora should tell the United States: Gentlemen, if you want to contribute to this peace process, stop all the attitudes or actions of aggression against Nicaragua and let us create the appropriate climate so that the Contadora Group's peace efforts and mediation becomes effective and achieves specific results.

In other words, Contadora must tell the United States: Look, everything you do is undermining the Contadora efforts. Furthermore, it is false that we will really be able to talk about a peace process and the possible contents of a peace document as long as the United States continues to carry out and develop its program of aggressions against Nicaragua, but no one stops it, no one utters a word in public to refute this. We think that Contadora is the one which should do this. We want to tell Contadora: Defend your position in front of the United States, tell the United States to stop its aggressions, and if the United States does not stop its aggressions, denounce it, because this is not right. [end recording]

The Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS also said that the organization's ordinary session is held every year, and it is not being held only to listen to Contadora. Instead, the peace-seeking group is part of the agenda for the assembly's general session and it must present a report on its efforts in Central America.

Father Parrales also referred to Nicaragua's unbreakable decision to sign the Contadora document drafted on 7 September 1984, because this is the one which contains favorable points for the five Central American countries.

[Begin recording] We advocate the Contadora draft document dated 7 September 1984 because it contains dispositions that offer a greater guarantee to all the Central American countries. We do not request the suspension or the decrease of the foreign military presence in the area; we request the definite withdrawal of all foreign military presence in the Central American area, the withdrawal of bases, maneuvers, financing, advice. We request the withdrawal of all kinds of foreign troops, regardless of their country of origin. This would create the best climate to conclude the peace process being carried out by the Contadora Group to fulfill all the Central American countries' goals. [end recording]

EIGHT SEEK REFUGE IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA302027 Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Managua, 30 Nov (AFP) -- Reliable sources have reported in Managua that eight Nicaraguans, including a doctor and a lieutenant in the Sandinist People's Army (EPS), the doctor's wife and five children, sought asylum this week in the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua.

The doctor, 30-year-old Roberto Graneo, who had been working in the Alejandro Davila Military Hospital, his wife Maria Cordero, and their five children, ages 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8, went to the embassy this Thursday, 28 November. The embassy is located on Kilometer 10 of the road to Masaya, south of Managua, the sources have told AFP.

Roger Montes, a 20-year-old former member of the State Security and a combatant of the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), who in recent weeks fought in the Matagalpa and Jinotega mountains in the country's north, sought asylum on 25 November.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said that Montes violently broke into the diplomatic building after disarming a Sandinist policeman on guard at the mission. Montes then jumped over the fence.

Several days ago, the Graneo family attempted to seek refuge in the U.S. Embassy, but failed to do so on because of the strict security measures that are in force there, they added. It was reported that the Caracas government is examining the request for asylum of the eight refugees.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Nicaraguan nationals Melba Ortega and Lily de Paiz, secretaries to Venezuelan Ambassador Faustino Pulgar and Military Attache Colonel Francisco Alvarado, faced a lengthy interrogation by the State Security Directorate last Wednesday. According to those reports, Ortega was interrogated for 12 hours, while Paiz was held for 5 hours.

OPPOSITION GROUPS AGREE TO BEGIN TALKS ON UNITY

PY301913 Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] San Jose, 30 Nov (AFP) -- The Southern Opposition Bloc (BOS) and the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) have agreed on starting formal talks that could result in the merger of these two anti-Sandinist organizations.

In a statement released today in San Jose, BOS leaders Alfredo Cesar -- of the National Recovery and Reconciliation Movement -- and Jose Davila -- of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) -- expressed their optimism over this new stage of their struggle.

They said they expect the talks, to be held through work committees, will result in the signing of a national democratic agreement that would lay the groundwork for democracy in Nicaragua, thus removing the possibilities for the current totalitarian regime to be replaced by another dictatorship similar to that of Somoza.

The BOS leaders had repeatedly rejected an alliance with UNO because the latter includes members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which had worked with the Somoza dictatorship that was ousted in July 1979.

Yet in recent weeks, the BOS leaders held contacts with leaders of UNO, which receives the U.S. Government's economic aid earmarked for anti-Sandinist rebels. UNO is led by FDN representative Adolfo Calero, by Alfonso Robelo, and by Arturo Cruz.

In the statement released today, BOS reaffirmed its support for a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan conflict. ARDE military leader Eden Pastora is also a member of BOS. BOS insists on its position of finding a political solution to the Nicaraguan problem and deems it necessary for all Nicaraguan opposition forces to unite to find a solution to the conflict.

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS ON VIOLENCE SCORED

PA300303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 Nov (AFP) -- The Dominican Republic Foreign Ministry today stated that U.S. Ambassador Lowell Kilday went beyond the limits of diplomatic activity when he described as "abnormal," the violent actions that took place last Monday within the framework of the election of the presidential candidate of the governing party.

A press communique signed by Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega Imbert and issued this afternoon, says that the diplomat's statements "are not in keeping with the close ties of dignified friendship and cooperation that exist between the people and governments of the two countries."

Kilday gave a speech on Wednesday at the American Chamber of Commerce, [as received] in which in addition to referring to the acts of violence, he reaffirmed that the United States does not support or discourage any candidate or any party for the elections next May.

The acts of violence came to a climax on Monday when followers of the two presidential candidates from the Dominican Revolutionary Party (Social Democratic PRD) held a shootout at the internal vote counting center where the presidential candidate would be elected, with the result of one person killed and two wounded.

"No matter how serious or worrisome these regrettable incidents are, they are the exclusive business of internal national policy," the Foreign Ministry communique states. Ambassador Kilday took office approximately 2 months ago.

It has been reported officially that Foreign Minister Vega Imbert left this afternoon for Cartagena, Colombia, where he will participate in the extraordinary assembly of the OAS.

PRD FACTIONS REACH AGREEMENT ON SECURITY

FL271508 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 0930 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The president of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] has announced an agreement between opposing factions to set up a security system at national PRD headquarters. Vincente Sanchez Varet said agreement was reached to set up a security service manned by equal numbers of men from the opposing factions supporting Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez and Jacobo Majluta. The agreement was reached after supporters of Pena Gomez, armed with shotguns, occupied national PRD headquarters and kept followers of Majluta from entering. Although the persons occupying national PRD headquarters and the PRD district committee office identified themselves as members of all the factions, they kept various Majluta faction leaders from entering, including Marcos Martinez, Juan Pablo Gomez, Amaden Lorenzo Ramirez, and Dr Juan Lopez. The persons occupying the main PRD offices in the capital forced the PRD employees to leave their work by firing their weapons.

BOUTERSE ON NEW POLITICAL-MILITARY AGREEMENT

PA271909 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Paramaribo, 26 Nov (AFP) -- The Dutch press agency ANP reported this morning that Desire Bouterse, chief of the Suriname National Military Council, stressed the need for national unity and for a return to a constitutional regime during a speech given at the ceremonies to mark the 10th anniversary of Suriname's independence.

Referring to the recently signed political and military agreement on the transition period that would end in 1987 with the drafting of a new constitution, Bouterse said: "We no longer have winners or losers; the sole winners are our people." Bouterse emphasized that the agreement signed by the government with party leaders Henck Arron from the National Party (NPS), Jaggernath Lachmon from the Progressive Reform Party (VHP), and Ari Soemita from the Javanese Party (KTPI), "does not owe anything to external pressures." The agreement provides that in 2 years, the adoption of a constitution will open the way for a parliamentary system. However, Bouterse insisted that, at the same time, the movement born with the coup d'etat of February 1980 which brought him to power would remain active.

Controlled and inactive from that date on , the political parties had disintegrated. Groups that chose to belong to the active opposition were severely repressed. In December 1982, the execution of 15 Bouterse opponents undermined relations with the former Netherlands motherland and with the majority of Western democracies.

The recent agreement presupposes the full reappearance of the political parties. However, Henck Arron said that, without opposing a dialogue, he will refrain from accepting any government office until the period of transition ends. Lachmon and Soemita also supported this line of cautious agreement and emphasized that the 1987 reform could lead to the restoration of democracy in Suriname.

Agreement Read to Public

FL280050 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The political agreement that was signed on Saturday, the 23d of November between the ministerial authorities and the leaders of the political parties NPS [Suriname National Party] have been presented to the public at a meeting on Independent Square on the tenth anniversary of the republic.

The agreement was read by the chairman of the National Assembly Ulrich Aron. In the agreement, the parties which took part in the dialogue declared that they accepted four innovations presented on the first of May, 1980, as political starting points. These innovations regard the social-economic order, the education order, the social order, and the political administrative order.

The leaders of the respective political parties will participate in the subdeliberation council with regard to the political administrative order. The content of the political administrative innovations will be discussed in the following episodes of the dialogue. Furthermore, the partners guarantee the constitutional state and the transitional period to a democratic and just society of no more than 27 months reckoning from January 1985. A declaration of the constitution as well as the composition of the Assembly will take place according to the basic principles of a true democracy. To round it off, the agreement states the basis on which the dialogue must be continued.